

ASCIDIA CLAVATA.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus fixum, teretiufculum, vaginans.

Aperturæ binæ ut plurimum ad summitatem: altera humiliore.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 3127.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

ASCIDIA stipite longissimo, corpore ovato, aperturarum utraque laterali.

ASCIDIA stipite filiformi, aperturarum utraque laterali.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3127.

VORTICELLA BOLTENI.

Mant. plant. p. 552.

Bolten epist. de nov. zooph. Hamb. 1771.

Solent, ut plurimum, Ascidiæ faxis, rupibus, aliisque marinis substantiis basi adhærere. Formis iis plerumque oblonga, superius crassior. Sunt tamen duæ vel tres species quæ stipite seu pedunculo longo tubulato instruuntur, unde oritur inter eas et reliquas congeneres summa dissimilitudo. Specie-
rum

rum harum anomalarum præcipua, quæ in tabula depingitur, corpus habet ovato-clongatum, superficie paululum exasperata. Augent præterea in certis speciminibus hanc scabritiem variæ serpularum, fertulariarum, aliorumque animalium *parasiticorum*, ut vocantur, species, quæ corporibus solent adhærere. Sunt in corpore Ascidiæ clavatæ duo foramina, alterum non procul a summo, alterum longe inferius situm, limbo seu margine paululum levato circumdata, e quibus, si irritetur, aquam ejaculatur more reliqui generis. Stipes interdum vix octo vel novem unciis brevior, in variis speciminibus varie inclinatus, nec in ullis omnino rectus, lævis est, et fere corpori concolor, scilicet terreo-fuscus, paululum pallens, interdum rubens. In oceano septentrionali circa annum millesimum septingentesimum septuagesimum primo detecta est species quam descripsimus.



Centropogon tuberosus (L.) A. Naud. & P. A. Brouss. & G. R.

CLAVATE ASCIDIA.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body fixed, approaching more or less to a cylindrical shape; in some species sessile; in others supported on a pedicle.

Apertures (in most species) two: situated towards the upper part; one lower than the other.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

LONG-STALKED ASCIDIA, with elongated oval body and two lateral apertures.

The Ascidiæ in general adhere by their base to rocks, stones, and other submarine substances. They are mostly of an oblong form, somewhat thicker at the upper part than at the lower. There are however two or three species which are furnished with a long stalk, or tubular stem, which gives them an appearance widely different from the rest of their congeners. Of these anomalous species the animal here represented is the most remarkable. The body is of an elongated oval shape, and of a somewhat roughened surface: this appearance is also in some specimens still increased by various species of serpulae,

pulæ, fertulariæ, and other parasitical animals, which adhere to it in various parts. The body has two foramina; one seated at a small distance from the upper part, and the other considerably lower: both are surrounded by a protuberant rim or circle. Through these holes, when irritated, it discharges water, like others of this genus. The stem is of a very considerable length; sometimes not less than eight or nine inches. It is differently inclined in different specimens, and is scarce ever perfectly straight. It is of a smooth surface, and nearly of the same colour with the body, viz. a pale earthly brown, and sometimes reddish. This most curious animal was first discovered about the year 1770 in the Northern Ocean.